## MEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival and Movements of Lieut. General Grant.

The Two Hundred Million Loan Ready to be Placed on the Market.

Plare-up Between Messrs. Blair and McClurg in the House.

Probability of a Resort to the Code of Honor.

Speech of Senator Howard on Military Interference in Bleetious.

Debate on the Bill to Punish Deserters.

Forty Thousand Deserters from the Union Armies.

> WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL.

Gen. Wallace's Department-Fort Deta-GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 97.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864. 

I.—Major General Lewis Wallace, United States Vol. inteers, is assigned to the command of the Eighth army sorps, and of the middle department, exclusive of Fort II .- The commanding officer of Fort Delaware will re-

port direct to the War Department, and his post will not be considered as belonging to any geographical depart-SECRETARY OF WAR. By order of the

E. D. Towssend, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864. ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF GENERAL GRANT. morning, from Philadelphia, on a special train, in midst of the furious snow storm which prevailed ing the whole of last night. He was accompanied by wife and son, and General Pawlings, his chief of Badeau of his staff. He was also accompanied by H. Beckwith, the bead of his telegraphic corps.

The party were met at the depot by carriages specially covided for that purpose by the proprietors of Willard's old, which is his headquarters while in this city.

Notwithstanding the late, or rather early, hour of his arrival, General Grant was early in attendance at the soltation with the Secretary of War and the President in regard to military matters and the future programme of perations of the different armies for the pending cam

A most excellent and confident feeling has been inpired by the presence of the distinguished and popular sero; and there is a general anticipation of an early and te Army of the l'otomac, now that it is to be handled by this uniformly suce weful commander.

During the afternoon he found time, accompanied by he Secretary of War, to visit Brady's photograph gal-ery, where a number of excellent likenesses of the Genere taken. He has issued an order countering nding

en account of the storm yesterday, the review which was to have taken place on Thursday.

This evening the General is privately entertained by the President at the White House. He leaves early tomorrow morning on a special train for the front, where will probably remain for the present, engaged in the work of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac and put-ting it in lan efficient state of preparation for the great

re has been a great rush to Willard's to-day of ons desirous to obtain an interview with the foreset man of the nation, upon whom the people firmly elieve rests the speedy termination of the rebellion and off; but, as usual, he avoids all display and devotes nself to the duties and labors of his position, to the

ble, greater than upon his former visit, and he over-bladows everybody and everything else at the national capital. Were it not for the fact being well known and appreciated by the people, of his desire and determination to avoid all personal de monetrations and glorification, he would to-night receive Scent ovation; but this, coupled with their good teaches them that it is, under the circumstances, setter to restrain their gratulations until, by the gloriou of his country, he has confirmed and demonstrated the fact that he is and shall be the Moses to lead us out of the wilderness of the rebellion into the premised Canana of a rounited and peaceful nationality.

THE TWO HUNDRED MILLION LOAN. Within a day or two at all the Assistant Treasurers offices and national depositaries subscriptions are to be opened for the new loan of two hundred millions of delfars. The instructions were sent out to-day. This plan has been adopted by the Secretary in place of the em-April. They bear five por cent interest, and are payable to not less than ton nor more than forty years.

THE RISE IN GOLD. It is argued very strongly that the increase in the premium of gold is to a great extent attributable to the rapid increase of the National Banks, through which the bonds hitherto issued are constantly being converted into ourrency, thus daily swelling the amount issued.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CURRENCY BILL. to day, and was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order until it shall be dis-posed of. It will no doubt be passed substantially as reported by the committee. These amendments have been prepared with great care, and it is intended to to perfect the National Fank act as to reeder it acceptable to the State banks, and do away ultimately with the State cor-

It is probable a week will slapse before the Committee of Ways and Means report the amended internal revenue act, which will be thoroughly revised and some of the rec as entirely rewritten, in order to a clearer under

dectanding of them. Nothing reliable can be ascertained reliable to the change in taxes, as the committee have not yet arrived at a definitive result. THE QUOTAS OF THE STATES. the table of quotas published in this morning's papers to wrong, so far as the numbers to be furnished by the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnaecota are concerned; for, as the table itself shows, the deficiencies on former calls are not yet computed. The reason why they are not yet computed is that complete returns of credits to these States have not yet been repoired. The numbers to be furnished by the other es, as given in that table, are the quotas under the of March 1, 1884, and deficiencies under all previous calls. The account is made up to the lat of March, ex-

The House Committee on Patents held a meeting to day in reference to the Goodyear patent case. The counsel for the extension were ready to argue the matter, as was also Mr. H. H. Day, one of its most determined opponents; but some of the castern opponents of the extension, and the counsel for the railread companies, insisted that more the counsel for the railroad companies, insisted that more Ums should be allowed them to prepare testimony, and the first argument is postponed until April 7. The com-crittee announced its purpose to receive testimozy and ergumente no both stdrs at any time.

PLANE OF IN THE HOUSE BUTWEST MUSSES MALLE

There was a lively and exciting time in the House to day, and at one time there appeared to be a prespect of a personal collision, but it mostly passed over without a breach of the peace. It arose from a reiteration, on the part of Mr. McChurg, of his charge against Graceal Frank Blair of estempting to engage in a contraband higner specclatics while with Greens Grant before Vichsburg 11 is thets were freely bandled between the beligerents, in apite of the efforts of the Speaker to preserve order. It is not improbable that the matter may yet lead to a personal rencontre between the parties. The charge goes to a special committee for investigation. The excitement for a few minutes was intense. Mr. Islair left the House directly after its termination, and was not again seen in

THE BLLE ESPAYING TO DESERVERS. The debate to-d-y on the bill expairinting desertors was of a highly interesting character, and leads to the It was forcibly urges that no offer of pardon abould be made, but the indications are that the President will at an early period offer pardon by proclamation to all was may return. The proposition of Mr. Wilson, to

establish depots along the lakes for the organization of companies and regiments from among the returning de-serters, will not be adopted, from the fact that the goverament already has more regimental organizations than signed to regiments in the same manner as conscripts.

It is estimated that forty thousand have deserted from our army, fifteen thousand of which are in Canada.

THE WILKES COURT MARTIAL. In the Wilkes court martial to day the examination of In the Wilkes court marked to day the examination of Ben. Perley Foore was continued. Throughout the pro-sentation of the case on the park of the prescusion free access has been allowed to reporters; but to-day, as the prosecution is about to close and the defence to begin, as order was made excluding all reporters from the court. It is remarkably nejunt that this course should be pursued at this juncture. It has the appearance of an et-tempt to exclude from the public whatever may be pre-sented in defence of Admiral Wilkes against the charges

preferred by Secretary Welles. APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED. The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the major general of volunteers, to rank from March 9, 1864. sylvania, to be hospital chaplain, and John M. Mason to be collector of internal revenue in the Tanth Collection

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE. The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the United States steamer San Jacinto of a coner laden with one hundred and thirty-two bales of cotton and two barrels of turpentine. Her master, Edward J. Norville, is a citizen of Maryland, and acknow ledges having run the blockade. She has no same.

NAVAL. Lieutenant Commander J. H. Gill is detached from the command of Commodore More, and ordered to the West

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Sennte.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Agairs, reported on the House bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, with an amendment changing the head officer of the Bureau from Major to Colonel.

PRINTING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., reported adversely on the proposition to print an additional five thocasand copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents. The report was agreed to.

Mr. THU MELL. (rep.) of Ill., moved to print ten thousand extra copies of the Secretary of War's report and accompanying documents.

This was referred to the Printing Committee.

EXTENSASE OF THE COMMITTER ON TIPN WAR.

Mr. WADE, (rap.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$20.000 for the expenses incurred by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. THEMBULL INTRODUCED A DITTO WAR.

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THE BILL REPLAYING TO DESSETTED.

The bill distranchises these who shall refuse to return the bill distranchises these who shall refuse to return

The bill distranchises those who shall refuse to return to the service of the call of the President in a proclamation to be issued immediately after the passage of this act. Those who re-enter the service at such place and time as the President may designate, do so without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and all allowances due at the time of descrition and during their absence.

Mr. Wiscow said that it had been represented that there were 50,000 descriters from our army. He thought this a mistake, and that there were not more than 40,000. Many of these had escaped from the army through hospitals and by other means. It was see represented that 25,000 descriters had been returned to the army in the past few months through the Provest Marshal system, and under this system, in connection with the Korolment act, there were now few descriters from the army. He thought there were eight or ten thousand descriters in canada and the British Provinces. They had gone there bill distranchises these who shall refuse to return

chought their british Frovinces. They had gone there when desertion was more considered so great a crime as it is a second to the property of the class the fact that over thirty-five thousand troops were absent without leave at Harraon's Landing. He had leaved that many of these deserters in Canada were anxious to return and serve their time out. As the war had lasted longer than they expected, they faid that living in Canada was much harder than serving their country in the field. He thought if the Irosident would name such places as Petroit, Emilalo, Ogdenaburg, and some points in the State of Maine, where these deserters might come under the terms of this bill, quite a body of men would return to duay.

Mr. Chang, (rep.) of N. H., Coubted the propriety and power of parsing this bill. We had better leave the whole meangement of these deserters to the President. A could be the army. There was a great objection on the part of loyal and duffiel soldiers to have deserters yet alonged for them. He hoped this question of parton would be left with the Executive. While these soldiers remain from the ranks, they will roam about with the brand of Cain upon thom.

MITMAN INTERPRESENT IN STATE FLECTIONS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senade took up the special order, the bill of Mr. Powell, to prevent military interference in citate elections.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich, addressed the Senate in oncition to the bill. He considered the bill an extraordinary due in every respect. The bill provided that no officer of the army shall have under his cost of the magnetic first and would make our polis a sanctuary for arms of rebells. It was impossible that a bill containing any such rebel force is full wite array might be between the radius of one mile from the poli where the election was held. Such will see this would in effect prohibit our commander from attacking such rebel force while they were in the radius of this magic circle, and would make our polis a sanctuary for arms of rebels. It was impossible that a bill

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1804.

THE ALLEGED TRANSPORTATION OF POLITICIANS AT THE COPIES Mr. Krigan, (orp.) of N. F., next of ones of the spare.

to offer a resolution that a committee of five members be appended by the Speaker to lavestigate and report to the figure whether civilinus is the employ of the governmone in, or about, Washington were reut or allowed to go bome with the view of voting in State steetions; what length of time they were crauted loave of absence whether they drow their pay while thus absent; whether

whether they frow their pay while tour absent, whether to the republican par?. Or whe premised to yote for Recastidates, and whether their very expense or that of, the germinent: And that had committee have power to sold for persons and nopera, and coupley a clock, and have feave to report at any time.

Mr. Servens, (rep.) of Ph., proposed to entrust the inquiry to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Hr. Remand objected to this.

Ther coolulion, therefore, was not received.

Mr. Servens, (rep.) of Ph., proposed to entrust the inquiry to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. Servens, (rep.) of Ohio, mireduced a resolution, where fore, was not received.

Mr. Servens, (rep.) of Ohio, mireduced a resolution, which was remark majoring the Committee on Ways and Means to require into the expediency of imposing an adequate duty on all wool imported from foreign contries, from and after the 1st of July next, and to report by this or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowe, the Committee on the Judge Mure, of that State. He said the case had been carefully considered, consuming a great deal of time in looking over the records, and the result was there was no discovery on which to base a single allegation.

Mr. McLing, (rep.) of Mr. Thisip had issood an order, while in military command, for smuggling thuors not the army, contrary to the Treasury trade regulations. His colleague (Mr. Blair) at that time pronounced two order, while in military command, for smuggling thuors not the army, contrary to the Treasury trade regulations. His colleague (Mr. Blair) had not not turnish the proof of forgery, but this midther of the order and invoice as forgeries He (Mr. McClurg), and afforded his colleague (Mr. Blair) than to turnish the proof of forgery, but this had not been produced, nor could it be there was a Latin maxim which, translated, any a "faise the one, faiso in all." Therefore one faishood of a witness being expected as worthless. His colleague (Mr. Blair) had appeared as his own witness. He (Mr.

tion, and charging him (Mr. Hear) with wilful and malicious falsehood.

The SPRAIKER, when these last words had been read, called Mr. McCaurg to order, as viciating the order and decorum required by the rules.

Mr. McCaurs (resuming) said:—His colleague (Mr. Blair) had characterized the liquor order as a forgery. Now he (Mr. McCaurg) had had that order "photographicd," and copies of it could be procured. Here it is. Justice must be done, though anguish were caused to the friends of the condemned criminal.

Mr. SLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., asked unanimous consent to make a request.

Mr. SPAULDING, (rep.) of Obio, gave notice that after this he would not give his consent to any other gentleman.

this he would not give his consent is any other gentleman.

Mr. Brau then asked that a select committee be appointed to investigate the charge made by his colleague, adding, "I promounce my colleague's 'Air, McCiurg's) aliegations a base and wiful falsehood. He has taken the place of the forger and the fishifter, and I here pronounce him a most infamous liar and scoundrel."

This remark produced a most intense sensation in the House. Many of the members rose to their feet, and persons in the galleries evidently particle of the general ercitement. The greatest confusion and disorder prevailed. The Charm promptly called Mr. Biair to order, as having violated the rules, and appealed to the House to aid him in their enforcement.

violated the rules, and appealed to the House to aid him in their enforcement.

Mr. Hank—I could not apply ether language to an allogation so false, so base and so utterly contemptible. I ask for a special committee, to send for persons and papers. If I am guilty I am unfit to be a Representative in this House, but the guilt will fall upon those who have assumed the charge.

The Spraken requested Mr. Blair to reduce his resolution to writing.

Mr. McClumu—I have papers now before me purporting to be written by some of my colleague's (Mr. Histr's) staff, which I should be much pleased to lay before the committee. Mr. McGlume the underseed himself to Mr. Eair, and holding out in his hand a paper he said, "You will not deay this signature."

Mr. Hanks, in response, said:—"I will not reply to any question from such an infamous coundrel."

The Spraker again checked the violation of the rules of decorus.

Mr. Lawes C. Allay, (see) of Ill preferent to be a second paper.

The Straker again checked the violation of the rules of decorum.

Mr. James C. Alien, (rep.) of Ill., preferred to have a committee to examine into the charges, and said there was no necessity for any further discussion on the subject at this time.

Mr. McLurus again asked, permission to send certain original decuments to the committee.

Mr. Blain theo presented his resolution in writing, that a select committee of three members of the House be appointed by the Speakor, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charge made by J. W. McClurg, of Missouri, against Francis P. Elsir, Jr., of said State, of a violation of the laws in the matter of an alleged liquor speculation.

This resolution was passed, after being amended by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, so that the committee may also inquire into the geouineness or faisity of the documents which Mr. McClurg had produced.

The Straker then appointed the following select committee to inquire into the charge:—Mesers. Higby, of California; Clay, of Kentucky, and Pruyn of New York, a THE RARIEN AND DELAWARE RAY RAILROAD.

The Heuse then considered, during the morning hour, she bill declaring the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad to be a postal and military route.

the bill declaring the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad to be a postal and military route.

Mr. Daris, (rep.) of N. Y., supported the bill on the ground that the government required the road for such purposes, and argued to show that the principles claimed by the opponents of the measure were both unsafe and

by the opponents of the measure were both usuale and unsound.

Mr. Perry (opp.) of M. J., opposed the bill, insisting that it was not only nowarranted and uncalled for, but was derogatory to a loyal State, and not required by the necessities of the government. It was an infringement on right and simply a Wall street speculation.

BEN ATIONAL BAYR ACT.

The House next proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill amendatory of the National Bank act.

Mr. Hooven, (rep.) of Mass., explained that this bill made such corrections as the experience and observations of the past year required, and rendered the law so perfect that the State banks may organize under it instead of continuing under their State charters. He looked on the system of State banks as having outlived their day and as being uncent to the present exiguates and the demands which this war is making on the country and its charterland monetary systems. If we had relied on the State banks instead of the government for our and the demands which this war is making on the country and its flaances and monetary systems. If we had relied on the State banks instead of the government for our cerrency there would have been an infation of carrency which would have overwhelmed and embarrassed the government. The "legal tender" was the only measure which could be adopted with safety. So sar these national banks had worked well. He expressed the hope that gentlemen would give their apprort to this bill, which had been so carefully prepared after consultation with those most familiar with the question of the currency.

Without further action the House, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned.

Hony Wass. -The solemn days of Holy Week are being observed with great zeal by the Catholic and Episcopal congregations of this city. Yesterday—which is known as "Spy Wednesday"-masses took place in the morning, as "Spy Wednesday"—masses took place in the morning, and in the afternoon the office of "Tenebre" was read in the Catholic churches, while other appropriate services were held in the Episcopal chapels. To-day is known as "Maunday Thursday," when the Socred Host is removed from the altars of the Catholic churches to suitable places, magnificently decorated for that purpose. It is customary to make visitations to all these places by Catholics. To-morrow being "Good Friday," will be observed with unusual solemnity by the Protessian congregations on account of the unhappy condition of the country.

The Superpose Transparament, The Burgon Desmallo

THE SHAKSPERE TERCENTENARY .-- The Burton Dramatic Association will celebrate the Shakapere Tercentenary at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, April 22, in a becoming manner, including a grand masquerade ball, tableaux, Shakaperian music by Wallace's (all band, grand marches, &c. All the prominent characters in the plays of the great bard will be represented by the members and their friends. Free tickets of invitation, subject to the rules of the association, will be extended to all who wish to participate.

Annual or an Aono Snorthway .- Officers Tilley, of the Parchants' Independent Detective Police. yesterday arrested a very respect-able appearing man, over sixty years of age, giving his able appearing man, over aixty years of age, giving his name as John Fowers, whom they caught in the act of steeling a set of silver spoons from the auction rooms of Mr. J. E. Halsey, No. 10 Barolay street. On searching the pulsoner two knives, belonging to a package of cattery, valued at \$55, satelor from Mr. Halsey splace on the 10th Inst., were found in his possession and identified by Mr. Halsey. The accused was taken before Justice Bowling and committed to the Tembs for trial on both complaints, in default of \$1,500 bail.

and committed to the Tombs for trial on both compisints, in default of \$1,500 ball.

In your issue of Wednesday moraing, under the head of "Police Intelligence," appears an article headed "Dangerous and perhaps Fatal Assault." The statements as they appear are not only not true but are a fabrication of prejudicial falsehoods. The true facts of the case are as follows:—On Friday atternoon, March 18, Patrick McEvoy drove up to the office of Mr. King and wanted to purchase a half ton of ceal. Mr. King told him that he (Mr. King) did not sell coal to any but coal dealers and coal cartmen. McEvoy overy angry and wanted to know if his money was not as good as that of "any other man," and said it was a swindling and sucker concern, &c. Mr. King went into his office, and the case of the will be a few minutes, again commencing his abusive language, when Mr. King showed him out of his office. As soon as he get out he made an attempt to strike Mr. King with a loaded whip, which he held in his hand. Mr. King with a loaded whip, which he held in his hand. Mr. King it defeed himself, hit him with his open hand and knocked him down. He immediately picked himself up, jumped into his wagon and dreve of. By insecting the above you are it do jactor to Mr. King, who he well known to be sa hereously application to the safe known to be sa hereously application to the safe known to be sa hereously application to the safe known to be sa hereously application to the safe known to be sa hereously application.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE NEW SUSDAY LIGHTOR LAW

The Hadion River Railroad Freight Tariff.

Report Against the Harlem-Broadway Railroad in the Senate.

TRE BILL TURNS UP IN THE ASSEMBLY

The Metropolitan Underground Railway.

Probable Defeat of All the City Railroad Projects,

Laimboor gave notice on Tuesday but voy passengers, freight, &c., therees, for compensation upon a route to be constructed underground in a tunnel

be most convenient, one branch leading to the Hudson River Railroad, and the other branch leading to the Harten Railroad, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of sail road and on the sail routes, with power to lay a single or double track above ground north of the northerly line or boundary of Central Park, through, upon and along the lighth and Ninth or Tonth avenues, to the northernmost extremity of Manhattan Island.

Section 2 empowers the company to enter upon the several streets and avenues in the first section of this set, and into the soil of the same under the surface of said streets, and to construct and maintain a tunnel under the same, the said tunnel to be of the most approved plan for the construction of railroad tunnels for the sufficient dimension for the purposes of the said road, and at such double level the surface and in such manner as shall effectivally prevent any injury to or interference with the surface of said streets and avenues, or the use of the same as now used, except in the avenues, where it shall be lawful for the cast company to use so much of the said avenues as may be necessary for the said railroad; and except, further, that during the progress of the construction of the aforesaid tunnel, and for the purpose of such construction, it shall be lawful for the company to make such except, and one copy and openings in the said streets and avenues as may be necessary, under the direction of the Street Department.

The following are the articles of association of this

ment.

The following are the articles of association of this novel Railway Company:

We, Jonathan Sturges, Simeon B. Chittonden, Danford N. Barney, Jehn J. Cisco, William H. Osborn, Luther C. Clark, Johe T. Agnew. Uriel A. Murdock, Samuel Marsh, Francis Skiddy, John Taylor Johnston, Nohomiah Knight, Edwards Pierrepout, David Down, Abiel A. Low, Nathantel Marsh, James B. Johnston, Samuel Slean, Edward Jones, William Relly, John J. Astor, Jr. Mosca Taylor, Isaac Bell, Robert S. Hone, Henry F. Vail, Charles H. Russell, Shoppard Gady, William E. Kirkland, Edmund P. H. Gibson, John J. Phelys, Sidney Webster, Honry V. Poor, James Bryce, Henry B. Willson, John Lowery, Co. A. Townseud, William Butler Dancan, John H. Wainwright, Edward S. Jastry, Jas. T. Sanford, William E. Dodge, Jr.; Charles Iamier, Jas. F. D. Lamer, Edward C. Brothead, George Bliss, Wyllis Blackstone, Wilson G. Hunt, Courtlandt Palmer, Essha Riggs and Thomus Slocumb, do hereby form a company for the purpose of constructing and mentating and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, under and in persuance of as act of the Legislature of the State of New York, cetified "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to requiate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and for that purpose do make and sign these articles of association.

The same is to centinue for one hundred years.
The road is to be constructed in a tunnel under ground, from a piace at or near the Battery in the city of New York, following a line under or near Proadway to Thirty-fourth street, and then following a line under or near the Satha avenue, to or near the Centra! Park, with two branches from the last manifoned place, one branch running to a place at or near the Harlem Railway, and the other branch running to a place at or near the Harlem Railroad, and the other branch running to a place at or near the Harlem Railroad, and the other branch running to a place at or near the Harlem Railroad,

is to be twelve miles.

The smount of the capital stock of the company shall be five millions of dollars (\$5,000,000), which said capital stock shall densist of one hundred thousand (109,000) shares, of fifty dollars (\$50) each.

The bill prohibiting all sales of liquor on anuday, making a complete probibition of the sale of all kinds of spirituous and mait liquers on that day, which passed the Senate, has created considerable excitement here. as by a large and influential class of other citizens. The bill came before the Assembly committee this afterothers appeared before the committee in opposition to it. it will be strongly contested at every step in the Assembly, and will not pass without a bitter contest. The fol-

Section I. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to burching, sell, dispose of, or to publicly keep or expose for sale, or to trade or better in any visious, spiritudes, intoxicating or malt impore on the first day of the week, commonly called Sonday.

Fr. 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of the first section of this not shall be deemed guitty of a missiemeanor, on conviction of which the offender shall be imprisoned for not less than five and not exceeding twenty days, and also shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay Bity dollars, which forfeiture, when the offence shall be committed within the Metropolitan police district, may be sued for and recevered and collected by and in the name of the person who shall from time to time be Treasurer of the Board of Folice, for the benefit of the Folice Life and Health Insurance fund; and elsewhere may be sued for and collected by and in the name of the overseers of the poor of the city, town, or superlatendents of the poor of the county within which the offence shall be committed, for the benefit of the Folice Life and Health Insurance fund; and elsewhere may be sued for and collected by and in the name of the overseers, superlatendents are resulter, of the commission of any such offence, and on the recovery by them, or him, of the forfeiture therefor, they or no shall pay to the verson or persons so first complaining, if not members of the police department, the one-half of the forientere se recovered.

See S. It shall be the duty of every sherift, deputy shereft, constable, policemen or efficer of pelice, when ever the provisions of this act have been or are being violated, to inform such overseers of the poor, treasurer or apperituence or mail lictors are exposed or kept, and to are restable parties found engaged in the violation of this act, and to stake such person or persons before any magnitude of the same city or town in which the offance shall be commisted, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act; and any su

The bill to regulate the tariff on freight on the Hudson River Railroad came up in the Assembly this morning on its final pastage. A motion was made to recommit and amend the bill. This was favored by several members. Mr. logradum thought the Legislature had no right to interfere with the regulations of any company. The mo-tion was lost and the bill passed. The bill adds some twenty-five per cent to the rates charged by that road under the taril of November of 1862; but it on the other hand forces an enormous reduction from charges for freight this winter Take, for instance, a class of freight which the company charged in November, 1862, fifteen cents per Lundred between Albany and New York. For this they new charge about fifty cents per Lundred. The bill provides for twenty-five per cent increase over the rate of fifteen cents per hundred, and reduces the tariff that has been charged this winter some three hundred per cent. It also fixes the rate for passengers at two cents per mile.

The Grand Hotel Company and the Central Park Hotel Company bills both passed the Assemby this morning.

The bill authorizing the Mayor, Comptroller, &c., to have a hew forry landing for a ferry between New York and Staten Island came up on the final passage this morning, and was lost by a vote of 41 to 80.

The bill relative to the Academy of Design in New York came up for a third reading, and after considerable debate, was referred back with instructions to strike out the section exempting the property from taxation. It was allowants placed with that section out. this winter Take, for instance, a class of freight which

the number were the bills to consolidate the Roston, Hartford and Frie Extension Rullfords, and to incorporate the Ame I cus Lite any the of New Tork. As the bills so referred were exclusively local, an advantor of course the could be bet a very few, if any, of general importance.

th re could be bet a very few, if any, of general imperiance

Mills as introduced dividing the Second and Fearth Police districts in the city of New York. A trib was also introduced in the establishing the Second and Fearth Police districts in the city of New York. A trib was also introduced in the assembly providing that no insurance company is the State that depent say of its founds with any office or agent in mother Seute, as d products with any office or agent in mother Seute, as d products with agents to fair the Market from depositing fourth with agents to fair the Hardon-Broadway Mathroad is abt dead yot. He ingrahm introduced a bit in the Assembly thin morning precise y like that which has been so the bands of the Secale Committee for the Hardon-Broadway Railroad. Obsection was made to its introduction, when a vote was taken on its reception, and two-fairfs of the Buse voted in favor of its reception.

The Secare toursuitee, or a majority of them, reported adversely to the Harden-Broadway in the Banato. The question came up or agreeing with the report of the committee, Secator Dutcher, who introduced this bill, my act to lay the question of asoption the report of the committee, Secator Dutcher, who introduced this bill, my act to lay the question of asoption; the report of the committee on the table, which meetin was agreed to. Twenty-two Senators yout in favor of taying it un the table for the present Some of the Senators, in their weeting, and they did not wish it understood in committing them either for or against the bull as to their action when it is brought before the Secale. There are numerous signs of a lively time in the Senator of the committee in offer the lively time in the Senator when the question of agreeing with the report of the committee in such share as to kill every city raifreed project. You will receive the layers of the lively time in the senator of the committee in such share as to kill every city raifreed project. You will receive the the Bereity Market Company as a debated in t

Court of Appends.

THE BATZET MURDER CAUS.

The Court of Appeals has been coupled nearly the entire day is hearing an argument by Judge Shuart for the prisoners and S. D. Morris, Pisteist Attorney of Kings county, in the Ignatz Ratzky, diamond merchant murder case. The case attracted much attention.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Hursday, March 24.—Nos. T, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 16, 18, 19 and 20.

Alleged Oruct and Inhaman Treatment of a Little Boy by His Guardians— Death of the Lad-Coroner's Investigation, &c.

which he commenced on Tuesday, relative to the death o John Bowman, a little boy five and a balf years of agewho lived with his guardians at No. 457 West Forty-fourth street. It having been stated that deceased had been cruelly and inhumanly treated by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, the Coroner went into a thorough investigation of the matter, and the facts elicited bear heavily against the guardians of deceased particularly so as regards Mrs. Bowman. Mrs. Bowman testilled under oath to having used a strap on decessed, and to his failing down sometimes when she struck him. Dr. Heury D. Ranney made a post mortem examination on the body, and found the internal organs much inflamed, right lung congested, and in his evidence the

Dr. Henry D. Ramoy made a post mortom examination on the body, and found the internal organs much inflamed, right lung congested, and in his evidence the
deter-says:—and found the internal organs much inflamed, right lung congested, and in his evidence the
deter-says:—the house produced this inflammation, at least
aggravated it, and hastened if not produced his death. I
think the exposure in the yard a few hours before his
death on a very wintry night very hazardous if not
inhuman on the part of his guardians; frequently driving him out of doors on a wintry day was of the samo
character, and showed a great wattof judgment if not
inhumanity.

Below will be found the most important portion of the
testimony elicited:—
Louisa Ocit, being sworn, deposes and says:—The deceased was one of my pupilis, and has been about two
months, all of which time he has been alok; has looked
badly and has had a cough; on Monday leat he was at
school and was very sick; i sent for his friends to come
and take him home; word was sent back that the aust
had not time; I took him home and he was not able to
walk up stairn; i saw his anut, and she said she did not
think he was so sick; I do not nor did I think him able at
any time to attend school; he frequently said his aunt had
whipped him for not knowing his lesson; for three mornings I saw the print of some cose's hand on his face,
he said his aunt had slapped him on the face because he
had not known his lesson; he also said his aunt had
whipped him because he would not play; the marks of the
punishment renained for about two months; he has been
sick with the whooping cough: I have known deceased
frequently to be punished by the aunt, sometimes by the
uncles; cometimes he was punished for not knowing his
lesson, other times because he would not play; the marks of the
punishment renained for about two months; he has been
sick with the whooping cough: I have known deceased
frequently to be punished by the aunt, sometimes by the
uncles; connectimes he was punished for not know

weather; he was sent out last evening into the yard, to the best of my knowledge, when it was very cold and bustering; I heard his aunt say at one time she would kneck him down if he did not say his tables.

Madeline lennett, a little girl eleven years of age, tostified as follows:—The deceased told me two or three times that Mrs. Howman had whilpped him because he did not know his letters; hast evening (March 22), near seven o'clock, I saw him down in the yard; it was very cold and he was shivering with the cold; I put my cape on him; Mrs. Rowman came out and said to him—"Come up stairs; you will catch it, young man, when you come up;" which I considered to mean the would punish him; she left him there and I came in with him; when we get to the stairs she asked me to carry him up, which I did; he did not reem able to get up, and it seemed to hurt him when I took hold of him.

Nately Cook, being sworn, said:—I live in this house. I have heard the testimony of Mrs. Molat, all of which I correborate; I have lived in this house nearly seven years with the guardians of the deceased; since I have lived in the house Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have taken two other children, and I saw enough to be convinced that both of thom were ill freated; one week ago last fluxeds, after deceased had been punished. I heard Mrs. Rowman as y to him if he did not de comething, which I did not understand, she would break his neck; the boy was a very smissie and good boy naturally.

The case was then submitted, and the jury rendered the following verdict.—"I hat John Bowman came to his death by whooping cough. Further, we think that his death was hastened, if not caused, by the cruel and inhuman treatment of his quardian, Mr. Wm. H. Bowman, and especially Mary C. Bowman, his wife.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Streemerount—Greun.—Part1—Nos. 1101, 1519, 1405, 1409, 806, 806, 821, 1205, 1555, 1303, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1591, 94, 95, 273, 600. Part 3, 73 Fuance street—Nos. 983, 1212, 1238, 1276, 1239, 1234, 1238, 1290, 1296, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1332.

Scupmon Court—Thiat Trem.—Part 1—Nos. 547, 3375, 2099, 3578, 3661, 3463, 3467, 3477, 1657, 109, 325, 3671, 2588, 3565, 3556, 2950, 3292, 3122, 3485, 1093, 3896.

Common Pleas Court—Thiat Trem.—Part 1—Adjourned till Monday, for trial of Equity cases. Part 2—Nos. 88, 562, 507, 508, 612, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 139.

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A number of the bills referred back to the standing committee, yesterday, under the resolution that passed the Ar embly, were rape but to day compete. Agent feeling, which is the passed the Ar embly, were rape but to day compete. Agent feeling, which is a larger a factor is larger a factor in the

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